

"HUMANITY
FIRST"

THE NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

"MAN BEFORE
MONEY"

FARMER & LABOR NEWS

A WEEKLY PUBLICATION IN SYMPATHY WITH THE FARMER, LABOR AND C. C. F. MOVEMENT.

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C. C. F. Organized At Melfort

Of interest to the readers of this paper, and the supporters of the C. C. F. movement is the following announcement.

A meeting was held in Melfort, Saturday evening, August 5th, for the purpose of organizing the C. C. F. Federal Group. A provisional committee of nine was appointed, the members being chosen from Melfort, Tisdale and Kinistino.

The meeting was very enthusiastic regarding the progress being made by the C. C. F. movement in the district, the report of the Provincial executive being very encouraging. The ladies were well represented also, and are taking

an active part in furthering the movement.

A series of meetings are being addressed by Mrs. Louise Lucas in support of J. L. Phelps, Farmer-Labor Candidate for the next provincial election as follows: Silver Beach, Aug. 7; Pleasant Valley, August 8th; Whittom August 9th; Fairy Glen, August 9th.

Meeting will be held at Star City today and at Ridgedale, August 11th at 8 p.m.; Armley, August 12th at 2 p.m.; Codette, August 12 at 8 p.m.; Carrot River August 14 at 8 p.m.; White Fox, August 15 at 8 p.m.

Right to Make a Living

Right of Men to Organize to Keep from Starving

Monterey, Calif., By N.C.P.A.—The right of men to organize to keep from starving and to put some small bit of food into the mouths of their wives and children, has been upheld by the State of California, through its industrial relations department, at a hearing in Monterey, where the Unemployment Relief Council was under investigation, charged with illegal competition with licensed building contractors. Representatives of the state who made the investigation cleared the council of criminality in its benevolent efforts, and allowed it to continue to provide work and food for the unemployed, although restricting its advertising and methods of finding jobs.

That an organization which had, in a considerable measure, found a way to give relief to the unemployed at the time of most serious need, trading provisions, fuel, and the necessities of existence for work, doing its grand job without lowering the pride of the individual, giving honest exchange—that such a situation should be forced to explain itself to the state, be put in the position of a criminal on trial, is one of the strangest things of these unusual times.

That in doing this fine work, the organization violated—or nearly violated—the state law suggests the need of investigation of the laws, rather than investigation of the organization. If men in need of work are prevented from combining to trade their labor for life's essentials by any statute, that law should be repealed.

The Case

The newspaper account of the proceedings as carried in the "Carmel Pine Cone" is as follows:

The Unemployed Relief Council with headquarters at New Monterey, which has done fine work throughout the peninsula, giving food, clothing, fuel and the necessities of life in exchange for labor, has survived an exhaustive investigation by the state division of labor statistics and law enforcement and has come through with flying colors.

Charges had been made of illegal competition with contractors, and of graft by the council officials

and deputy Arthur L. Johnson, for the state labor department, and Orman Lutz of the department of professional and vocational standards, came to Monterey to make an investigation.

Hearings were had, officials of the council answered charges of those making them, and the books and records of the council were gone over by the state officials. The result is told in a statement by deputy Johnson, who said:

"If I had found any evidence of graft or racketeering on the part of the council officers or intent to violate the laws, I should swear out warrants at once for arrest of the individuals involved. On the contrary, I am convinced that the organization and its executive are doing good work."

UNEMPLOYED IN DETROIT

HELPED PICKET LINES

Conditions were so bad in the plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit, where bodies for Ford cars are made that, when the men struck for a living wage, the unemployed of Detroit actually helped them to maintain the picket lines. It is said that the wages in the Briggs plant were so low that in many cases one-third of the pay check went to pay car fare.

Roosevelt's "New Deal"

What the Thinking People Are Thinking About it

By C. N. Lund in Progressive Independent.

Mr. President, we like you. We've been thrilled by your courage and daring, your idealism, statesman-have done much good work and must take pleasure in reviewing it from your high vantage ground. We congratulate you.

But, Mr. President, we the under humans, have not yet come within sight of the castles of the new deal! We are still in the valley of the shadow. We are standing on the lower levels trying our

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The C. C. F. Platform

AGRICULTURE The Land Policy.

Possibly there is no plank in the C. C. F. platform so important to rural areas as the one dealing with agriculture and the land policy.

While the policy as it will be given here is not word for word identical with the final wording of this plank, fundamentally it is the same, and is as follows:

Security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm on conditions to be laid down by individual provinces; insurance against unavoidable crop failure; removal of the tariff burden from the operation of agriculture; encouragement of consumers' and producers co-operatives; the restoration and maintenance of an equitable relationship between prices of agricultural products and those of other commodities and services; and improving the efficiency of export trade in farm products.

The security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm which is imperilled by the present disastrous situation of the whole industry, together with adequate social insurance ought to be guaranteed under equitable conditions.

The prosperity of agriculture, the greatest Canadian industry, depends upon a rising volume of purchasing power of the masses in Canada for all farm goods consumed at home and upon the maintenance of large scale exports of the staple commodities at satisfactory prices or equitable commodity exchange.

The intense depression in agriculture today is a consequence of (1) economic nationalism expressing itself in tariff barriers and other restrictions of world trade; (2) The decreased purchasing power of unemployed and under-employed workers and of the Canadian

people in general; (3) the exploitation of both primary producers and consumers by monopolistic corporations who absorb a large portion of the selling price of farm products. (This last is true, for example of the distribution of milk and dairy products, the packing industry and milling.)

The immediate cause of agricultural depression is the catastrophic fall in world prices of food-stuffs compared with other prices. To counteract the worst effect of this the internal price level should be raised so that the farmer's purchasing power may be restored.

We propose, therefore:

1. The improvement of the position of the farmer by the increase of purchasing power made possible by the social control of the financial system. This control must be directed towards the increase of employment as laid down elsewhere and towards raising the price of commodities by appropriate credit and foreign exchange policies.

2. Whilst the family farm is the accepted basis for agricultural production in Canada, the position of the farmer may be much improved by:

(a) the extension of consumers co-operatives for the purchase of farm supplies and domestic requirements; and
(b) the extension of co-operative institutions for the processing and marketing of farm products.

Both of the foregoing to have suitable state encouragement and assistance.

3. The adoption of a planned system of agricultural development based upon scientific soil surveys
(Concluded on page 4)

The "Grand" Liberal Rally

At 'The Grand Liberal Rally' assembled in the Arena Rink Monday evening, a few hundred people listened to the past achievements, present promises, and future hopes of the Liberal Party of Canada.

Dr. Robertson as chairman made introductory remarks, which were lost on the audience, owing, not to the lack of interest, but to the vastness of the volume of space in the building, and the lack of volume in Dr. Robertson's vocal chords.

Introduced as the first speaker, Mr. Davis remarked that the meeting being held was the first political meeting to be held in the new rink. Expressing regret that the Prince Albert Football Team had lost out in the championship, he congratulated the team on the splendid work they had done, and hoped that next year they would attain the coveted goal, as they now stand second in Canada.

In reviewing the two-weeks' campaign, of which Monday night's meeting was the culmination, Mr. Davis once again expressed appreciation of the fact that Mr. King had had the opportunity of seeing the country under its present condition. Owing to the position held by Mr. King as leader of the Liberal party, he regretted it was not possible for Mr. King to visit his own constituency oftener, but assured the liberal followers that Mr. King's sincerity of purpose was his outstanding characteristic, permeating his entire thought and action, his sympathetic consideration for the people and his desire to serve them superceding all else, even to relegating his political aspirations to secondary place.

"Canada," says Mr. Davis, "is in a very serious condition, the most serious in the history of Canada, and requires serious consideration." Linking Mr. King with the progress of Prince Albert, and especially with the National Park, Mr. Davis proceeded to eulogise on the possibilities of further development of the northern areas, that vast empire, which is teeming with unexplored natural resources, including mining, fish-

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NOTICE

Advertising and propaganda against the Farmer-Labor and C.
C. F.'s Policy will not under any consideration be published

CLASS DIVISION

Examination of Canadian History shows a constant widening and deepening of what we know as "class distinction"—society becoming more and more divided as the national wealth increases, until finally we awake to the realization that we are constantly grappling and struggling with the Hydra-headed monster of mythology, which raises its numerous heads above the tranquil waters, threatening to destroy our very existence. Certain classes of society have known of this menace from its very inception. Instead of searching for ways to destroy it, they have been guilty of protecting it and cultivating its growth with elaborately laid plans, believing that some day it would become tame enough for them to handle and control, to be used to their advantage over any who might dare raise an objecting voice.

Result of Class Division

As a result of these divisions, we have now come to a point in the history of this young nation when we must undo much of what has been done, or failing that, to cast aside old customs and traditions, and build new ones, if we are to regain and maintain that freedom and independence which is the natural inheritance and birthright of Canadian people. In a country which boasts more loudly of its citizens' freedom than of any other virtue it may possess, surely we have a right to look for some examples of that freedom, and at once we ask the question, why have we not the privileges our country says are ours?

Cause of Divisions

What has caused the division of classes? We would answer—party politics, maintained in the interest of subsidized capital, first, by a system of wholesale bribery—the promise of petty political jobs; second, by fostering religious hatred, and third, by waving the flag, and raising the cry of 'Patriotism.' Our class divisions are in a large measure traceable to one or more of these causes.

The Remedy As We See It

How shall we go about changing these class divisions? If we realize that a change must be made and surely we do, shall we again pin our faith to the captains of the old political ship, captains who are daily giving evidence that they are not capable of commanding the modern ship of state, proving daily that they are 'at sea,' and that in this storm of economic depression they know not what to do; they are, in their desperate predicament, trying to assure the people who have embarked with them, that it will be alright, while at the same time he knows he

OBSTACLES TO SOCIAL PROGRESS

Many of us have doubtless heard the old maxim "No reform can be accomplished unless it is first absorbed by the people." Like many other general statements, this saying can be misapplied in a variety of ways, and it should be interesting to find out what 'absorbing' is, who the 'people' referred to are, and just what kind of reform is contemplated.

Who Are The People?

To begin with: When a capitalist politician refers to the people, he may not mean those citizens who cast ballots; he may mean the Steel People, or the Coal People, or the Power People, or any of the other People whom he may have befriended in the past, and part of whose profits support his party. When the politician says 'the people' he may mean the whole mass of voters, who if they become exasperated enough, can put him into oblivion. Needless to point out here; in Canada the Farmer and Laborer together hold a vast majority over any possible combination of lesser groups and very special means have to be adopted by the captains of industry to assist the capitalist politician in the control of this block of votes. The people then, are those who have the absolute say as to their manner of government.

Popular Methods Used To Control Votes

To control this popular vote, then, very special means have to be adopted, and we now come to an examination of the stuff this kind of public has to absorb, in order to keep in the saddle the people who enjoy a disproportionately large share of their produce.

The newspapers come first in order of importance. Many well-meaning people, occupying a comfortable position in life, take the sayings of the capitalist press as Gospel, with the result that an informed person who depends on the other sources for information finds

has lost his bearings, and that the ship of destiny is fast approaching the reefs of destruction. He knows too, that the life-boats are ready and waiting to take care of the ship's crew and passengers, but he would see them perish rather than give up his prestige, and allow some one else to pilot them to the land of economic freedom.

The remedy as we see it, is to carefully study the situation, and then decide which course to pursue. If there are those whose imaginary loyalty dictates that they stay with the old ship, to them we say, one consolation they have is that the agony will not be of long endurance. If they still hope to have life, and have it more abundantly, then wake up, and see that the opportunity is yours for the taking.

Division of people is not natural. That one man should have enormous quantities of goods piled up, while others have not a crust of bread, or a place to lay their heads, is not natural. People, who condone such conditions are not natural. Therefore, we are living in an unnatural world. LET'S BE NATURAL.

them extremely, though not aggressively, narrow. For instance if, in their comfortable existence, these well-meaning people come across a doctored account in the capitalist press of the doings of certain unemployed who "rioted," they naively pass to the conclusion that the 'communists' are responsible; that these rioters are no good, and wouldn't work anyway. In times gone by, the witch experts 'smelled out' witches at so much per; in 1933, the Canadian 'Ogpu' smells out communists.

The good citizen thinks that 40c per hour is fair pay. The newspaper does not tell him that 40c per hour three months out of the year is only 10c per hour over the year, or that he cannot find remunerative employment for the other nine months. The good citizen feels sorry for the rioters in their misguided endeavors, and then he reads an editorial on 'The Excellence of Canadian Banks,' on the opposite side of which is a \$200 full page advertisement in the interest of The Royal Bank of Canada. He also reads the praise of Mr. James Doolittle's plan of helping the unemployed, and also sees an advertisement by Mr. James Doolittle offering certain cheap suits. The citizen, sitting in his easy-chair, absorbs capitalistic reforms, night after night, and is therefore unable to do anything constructive if a storm breaks out of the depths. He must stand by, and watch a Hitler or a Lenin, possibly of inferior intelligence, seize the reins of power.

Definition of Reform

This brings us to our definition of reforms. The stump orator, with his hotel expenses and railroad fare paid by some big business racket like Beauharnois, will tell you he means reform in the interest of the people. But by reform he may mean a downward reform in the shape of increased tariffs on petroleum, and his people may consist entirely of the shareholders of the old trust. It is very necessary to know just what the public is to 'absorb' who the 'people' are, and whether a reform is working down or up. People will not forget the 1929 Tory election,—the whole thing was worked on Hoover lines, with the basic idea that if you give enough property to the rich, at some indefinite time they will become satisfied, and let a little trickle down to the poor people.

A Personal Test

The ideal test is for everyone to say to himself, "my plight is an economic plight. I have no work and no money. How will the policies of the Grit, the Tory, or the Labor candidate affect me? The Grit promises a Central Bank. Well they told us through the pages of Hansard (1928) that 'The Treasury Board of Canada performed all the functions of a Central Bank.' The Tory promises higher tariffs. But if a worker gets higher wages, because of higher wages being paid, and the price of the necessities of life rise accordingly, what benefit will he derive? Then the Labor Party promises to socialize the basic industries, and we would then produce what we need for ourselves and families, through our labor, and use the benefits of that labor for our own use, without any mysterious manipulation of currency, of doubtful benefit."

The Better Way

Would it not seem the more sensible way to start making the things we need, and of which so many of us are so desperately in need, than to be wasting time playing around with doubtful, nebulous financial experiments, which no two economists can outline to the same conclusion? The farmer needs clothes, ironware, shoes, machinery; the worker needs food and raw material. Would it not be better to cease discussing hazy economic questions, and give the people what they need to start the wheels of industry moving, even if such action involved the confiscation of idle machinery which is now headed for the scrap-heap via the rust road?

THE GLORY OF FREEDOM

(From Miller's 'Life Triumphant')

Slaves can never know much of the meaning or sublimity of life. The days of physical slavery are past but slavery is an almost universal condition today. The masses are enslaved by prejudice, fear, greed, passion, envy, convention, worry, hate, poverty and a thousand other negative and destructive factors. They dare not call their names their own.

This is a world of fabulous wealth. It is rich beyond the dreams of Croesus. Yet the tragedy of life is that millions starve in the midst of dazzling abundance. They drag through their little days living drab lives, their divine potentialities dragging in the dust, paupers created to be kings, failures intended for victory, pauper souls born to be unfettered heirs of the gold which is everywhere. But the treasures which make life rich must not be restricted to the shining metal and its equivalent in currency. For the gold of which I write includes all wealth, treasure and nobility—all that is worth dreaming, aspiring and striving for. Rich indeed are many who boast little of the visible securities. Theirs is the gold of love, friendship, comradeship. The wealth of nature is theirs. Art, music, literature are in their treasure chest. Those who possess this gold form a sacred fraternity. They are life's true aristocrats, nature's favored sons and daughters upon whom all the sacred jewels shine forth.

A CHARGE TO KEEP

Thinking and observing men are fully aware that the time is here when all true men have a charge to keep to and with their neighbor. And who is the neighbor? The neighbor is every man, woman and child who has need of help in the circles in which we move. And if in these times we are not doing anything to keep that charge then our pretensions are but like unto sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Those who have risen to the highest eminence in the society of the human family have been those who have rendered the most and best service. And those who are best serving the master today are those who are foremost in serving their fellows. We must not lessen men in our desire to make duty great, and remember that we do most for Him when we help to sustain and uplift our fellows.

No reason for any immigration whether assisted or not at a time of enormous unemployment and proposed reduction of acreage could be seen by Frank Eliason, secretary of the United Farmers of Canada, asked to comment on the statements made by the minister of finance and the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway favoring a 'moderate policy' of immigration.

He suggested that the C. P. R. could better serve the country by assisting in setting Canada's own house in order. This could only be done by placing purchasing power in the hands of the masses.

POOL NOTES

On August 1 Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, gave a cheque of \$1,454,614 to the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. This represents the final payment on account of the Pool's purchase in 1926 of the entire properties of the latter organization.

At the end of August the sum of \$597,590, together with interest will be paid to the Saskatchewan government. This will clean up the mortgage held by the government on the Co-operative Elevator Company properties.

Thus the entire liability assumed by the Pool Elevator organization through this big deal will shortly disappear from its books. The total purchase price, arrived at through arbitration in 1926, was \$11,061,269.

Cheques and statements to the growers who delivered wheat to the seasonal Pools for 1932-33 have been mailed from head office of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at Regina. The amount involved in this distribution is about \$700,000, and represents the final payment on each of the Pools operated during the past crop year.

In each case the initial payment was 35 cents and the interim payment 5 cents per bushel, basis one Northern, Fort William. The final payment on No. 1 Pool was 9.707

Room for the Penitent

A week or so ago Mr. Mackenzie King told an audience that he agreed with two-thirds of the C. C. F. policy. Good! A few days ago he told another audience that he agreed with three-fourths of it. Better! If he reads it again, he'll probably agree with seven-eighths of it; and then, presto, he'll be asking Woodsworth to take him in. An well, there's always room for the penitent.

Liberal-Conservative-Liberal Policy

"If you cannot vote Conservative, vote Liberal; don't vote Progressive." J. A. M. Patrick, K. C., at Wynyard, 1929.

"If you cannot vote Conservative, give your ballots to the Liberals; not under any circumstance to the C. C. F." J. A. M. Patrick, K. C., at Buchanan, July 30, 1933.

If you want a "stable" policy vote Conservative, but if you cannot do that vote Liberal. It's all the same. They'll both keep you where you are.

cents and on No. 2 Pool, 11.431 cents (same basis). Thus the total net payment on No. 1 Pool was 49.707 cents, and on No. 2 Pool, 51.431 cents.

Two cut-offs were made in handling grain delivered to the 1932-33 Pools. All grain delivered up to October 26 (when the severe slump in prices rendered a cut-off advisable) was marketed in the No. 1 Pool. Deliveries after that date and until May 3, were handled in the No. 2 Pool, while a comparatively small volume of grain delivered after May 3 was marketed through a No. 3 Pool.

The past season's operations is regarded as demonstrating the advantage of pooling. A careful marketing program carried on throughout the season enabled several thousand growers to receive the average price, many of whom otherwise would have disposed of their grain at the season's lowest levels.

The policy for the year 1933-34 will be to operate on the same basis as last year; that is, each Pool member will decide whether he wishes to have his grain marketed through a pool or whether he will accept open market settlement.

The exhibit of the three Western Canadian Wheat Pools proved one of the popular attractions of the splendid World Grain Show at Regina. During those two weeks many thousand people visited the booth, all much impressed by the big map extending across the entire length of the exhibit, upon which was depicted the country elevator systems of the three organizations—1660 houses in all. A good deal of interest was also shown in the working model of an automatic sampler giving a good idea of one important phase of operations at a modern terminal elevator. These were perhaps the most interesting features of the exhibit. Various other objects also came in for their share of attention.

The visit of 160 boys and girls to the World Grain Show as guests of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, was voted a great success by all who took part in it. The children who won the honors of the essay contest on co-operation sponsored by the organization, spent three eventful and happy days in the Capital City.

Notice of Great Importance To Blind People

At the Conference of the Canadian Federation of the Blind held recently in Regina there were present delegates representing all parts of the Dominion. One of the important subjects for discussion was pensions for the blind. The great need of definite information as to the financial help blind persons in Canada have received during the past three years from the State, including Governments, Municipalities, Institutions, etc., was very much felt.

There is every reason to believe that very little has been done to help unemployed blind people who are equally entitled to assistance as are those blessed with their eyesight.

The federation is desirous of securing this information to assist them in making their plea for pensions before the Federal Parliament at its next session. All blind people, therefore, who are in need of financial assistance, are asked to write to Headquarters of the Canadian Federation of the blind people throughout Canada

Blind giving full particulars of their circumstances. The Canadian Federation of the Blind has been informed that many hundreds of blind people throughout Canada are in great need of the common necessities of life. The Clergy, School Teachers, Welfare Workers, and friends of the blind are asked to bring this notice to the attention of all blind people and to assist them in forwarding complete information.

The blind of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, twenty-five of the States of America and many European countries receive pensions and it is therefore high time that the blind of Canada should obtain the same financial assistance. It is estimated that there are over 8,000 blind people in Canada and not 5 per cent of this number are able to support themselves.

Address, giving detailed information as above requested, Philip E. Layton, President, Canadian Federation of the Blind, 6980 Sherbrooke Street, West, Montreal, P. Que.

A SAVING SYSTEM BETTER

A FAILING SYSTEM

It is far better to try to succeed with a just and natural system than to cling to an unjust and unnatural system that is as sure to fail as the sun is to rise. Under the present system men are not born free and equal. They are born enslaved and dependent. It is only through cooperation that we may become free, equal and independent. Cooperation is able to transform the raw material of existence into the fine and worthwhile products of human life. Let us make cooperation the business of life and shortly we shall see what a world we struggling humans can make—a world of peace, plenty, freedom, happiness, beauty and joy.

WILL IT COME TO THIS?

In the fifth century A. D., the Roman Empire plunged into ruin. Dunham, in his 'Europe of the Middle Ages,' Volume 1, page 229, says of it: 'Cities were sacked, fortresses leveled, churches burned, the fields wasted, monasteries of both sexes destroyed and the country abandoned, so that wild beasts supplied the places of men.' This is the fate that will come to the United States unless the people wake up and realize the danger that now threatens our civilization—Liberty Bell.

IT IS FAILING

Capitalism can no longer supply the people with the primary need of bread: for capitalism based upon the principle of competition, will not function in a world that needs cooperation.

U. F. C. Makes Constructive Suggestion

A constructive suggestion in line with the C. C. F. and Farmer-Labor policy, has been put forward by the U. F. C. with regard to the relief situation, and should make the authorities sit up and take notice. The suggestion is that a provincial or inter-provincial marketing board be formed, to purchase all surplus stocks of food and fuel produced in the province, at a fixed price to cover the cost of production, and to be sold by the board direct to consumers in crop failure areas at actual cost of distribution. This, it is stated may mean that canning factories would have to be established by the board, which would enable a portion at least of the unemployed to become self-sustaining. It suggests abolition of direct relief except in case of sick-

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THE "GRAND" LIBERAL RALLY
(Continued from page 1)

ing, etc., but the greatest of these is mining. Referring to the C. C. F. Mr. Davis asks, "What incentive would there be for prospectors to work to develop these mines under a policy such as the C. C. F. offer? Everything they made would be taken away from them." Adding that the gold production of the world ranked Canada in second place as producer, Mr. Davis stated that no development could be further followed until the means were provided, such as opening up roads, and assured the people that if Mr. King were returned as the Prime Minister, that "he would gladly grant opportunities to open up the north area."

Referring to the removal by the present government of certain civil service departments from the City of Prince Albert, Mr. Davis promises that Mr. King will re-establish those offices, and once more "pull up blinds of the Post Office" which are now drawn.

Mr. King, upon being introduced, was presented with a bouquet of flowers by an innocent bit of humanity, much to the amusement of all.

Declaring the two-weeks' visit in the Prince Albert Constituency as the most inspiring two weeks of his life-time, Mr. King regretted that the duties of his position confined him to the Capital of Canada, and did not permit him to oftener visit his own constituency. He expressed sincere thanks to the Prince Albert Liberals and also those of the different polls where he had spoken for the courtesy shown him. His greatest impression was the "country in the making" composed of many different nationalities working in harmony and good will, in which Mr. King could see no need to revolutionize the present form of government, because in his opinion, that would be a waste of time. Mr. King also thinks that after all, there is very little difference in the political views of capitalist and socialist, and thanked the citizens for their courtesies in coming to the political rally. Especially mentioned was the hearing accorded him at country points where he addressed meetings, the people ardently listening, standing, if sitting accommodation could not be provided, in rain or sunshine. Tributes such as these, said Mr. King, were not easily forgotten.

Among a number of deputations who interviewed him, were the War Veterans. Never under the Liberal administration was a deaf ear turned to overtures made by this organization, stated Mr. King whose policy was that of consider-

ing the promises made to those who enlisted in war service as a sacred trust left to Nations. The Liberals would endeavor to do what was right in fulfilling that sacred trust. "The last place to economize," said Mr. King, "is on War Veterans' Pensions. If the Liberals are returned to power, they will endeavor to live up to their pledges of the past, and will cooperate to see returned men get justice."

A second deputation was from the Civil Service. Under Liberal regime, asserted Mr. King, no one was ever discharged from civil service for purely political purpose. Objecting to the present government's administration of civil servants, Mr. King advocated permanent civil service appointments, and security of tenure to men and women in that service, so long as they fulfilled their obligations.

Speaking of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. King informed the audience that it was one man, and that he didn't know even who that man was, and that the control or management was under three men, who cannot be removed for a period of five years, except by resolutions by both houses. The Liberals had never had a majority in the Senate, therefore could not pass bills they wished to pass. And so, says Mr. King before the C. C. F. can hope to do anything, they must change the constitution of Canada, if they cannot obtain the consent of the Senate. Believing that the Act of Confederation needs amending, Mr. King also assured his listeners that if the Liberals were returned to power they would find ways and means of getting what they wanted.

A deputation of the C. N. R. employees also interviewed Mr. King but Mr. King hesitated in expressing his thoughts, because of the pending strike vote, but hoped some means will be found to avoid such a thing as a strike. He thinks the time has come when invested capital has no more right to reward than the man who has invested his life's work. Both should have equal voice in making the policy. He advocated this policy for the C. N. R., that there should be representation on the board of management, capital, labor, management, and the community.

The C. C. F. was a natural result of existing conditions, Mr. King said, and believed its rise was due to the people beginning to study economics. But he doesn't believe that conditions can be bettered by changing from one monopoly to another. Reforms, he thinks, can only be brought about a step at a time.

Speaking on the Banking Commission, Mr. King advocates that farmer and labor should have representation on this board. Time has come when the capitalist must realize that he can no longer run the show. A sense of fair play, proper representation on the railways and all industries, was necessary to improve conditions. Evolution, not revolution, is the process that must be followed, says Mr. King.

During the three years that Mr. Bennett has been in office, a free hand has been given by the leader of the opposition, but Mr. King still feels that this administration is strangling the nation. The way to make times good is to have trade and commerce flowing through export channels.

Referring to his conception of the C. C. F. Mr. King maintains there are only two ways to socialize industries. Confiscation, which he interprets as the policy of the C. C. F., would mean revolution. But the sane way is to leave it to the Liberals to take over the control of industries if that industry should be operating to the detriment of the people. Parliament can establish a central bank to protect the interest of the people.

Again referring to the C. C. F. Mr. King warns the people to consider their policy before they allow a system which will destroy capital, this capital representing all the factories and industrial machinery in existence, which is the country's wealth. State control under the C. C. F. would be absolute monopoly, which would destroy personal property.

Speaking of celebrations, Mr. King stated that the date marked his fourteenth anniversary as being chosen leader of the Liberal Party. During the eight and a half years he had been in command, he had seen the unemployed and work farmers find markets and debt reduced. Gratitude was justified for the things accomplished under the Liberal regime. None of us may know what is in store in the future.

THE C. C. F. PLATFORM
(Continued from page 1)

directed towards better land utilization and a scientific policy of agricultural development for the whole of Canada.

(4- The substitution for the present system of foreign trade of a system import and export boards to improve the efficiency of overseas marketing to control prices, and integrate the foreign trade policy with requirements of the foreign trade plan.

The first words speak for themselves: "Security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm," insuring the farmer against dispossession by debt collectors of all descriptions. Insurance against unavoidable crop failures". Today farmers are not financially able to protect themselves from loss of crop by hail, which is the only available crop insurance. There is no protection offered for loss of crop by heat, drouth wind or any climatic consequences, excepting hail. The C. C. F. offers insurance against unavoidable crop failure.

Removal of the tariff burden from the operation of agriculture, making it possible for the Canadian farmer to purchase Canadian-made machinery at least as cheaply as it is sold to Russian farmers,

But the people are the government and it lies within their hands to say what system of government they want, and those in whom the people place their confidence are more completely servants of the people when they are serving the people.

Contrary to the usual procedure of Liberal and Conservative press, we have faithfully recorded the political speeches by the Liberal party, that the public may have a fair chance to judge for themselves, when reading the comment on those speeches which will appear in this paper next week. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IT. WATCH FOR NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE!

and which should be a great deal cheaper, considering the cost of handling from Canada to Russia.

"Encouragement of producers" and consumers' co-operatives" by this method we would eliminate the unnecessary middleman profiteers, thereby cutting down price of commodities from producer to consumer. The restoration and maintainance of an equitable relationship between prices of agricultural products and those of other commodities and services. Instead of at the present time, the farmer being forced to obtain the cheapest possible labor, the price of the farmer's products would enable him to pay a decent labor wage. Improving the efficiency of export trade in farm products. Establishing trade relations with other countries, such as Russia is doing at the present time. Significant is the fact that at the economic conference, Russia was the only nation which received any benefit, Russia with home trade treaties.

TAXES

Now, he's a common, common man,
Tax him! Tax him all you can.
Tax his house and tax his bed,
Tax the bald spot on his head;
Tax his bread, tax his meat,
Tax his shoes clear off his feet.
Tax his pipe and tax his smoke,
Teach him government is no joke.
Tax his "Henry," tax his gas;
Tax the road he must pass.
Tax the farmer, tax his fowl,
Tax the dog and tax his howl,
Tax his plow, and tax his clothes,
Tax the rags that wipe his nose.
Tax the pig and tax his squeal,
Tax his boots, run down at heel,
Tax his cow, and tax his calf,
Tax him if he dares to laugh;
Tax his barn and tax his hands.
Tax the water, tax the air,
Tax the living, tax the dead,
Tax the sunlight if you dare.
Tax the unborn before they're fed,
Tax them all and tax them well,
And do your best to make life hell.

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"DOOM SHIP" SAILS TO DEVIL'S ISLAND

Within the next few days the world's most notorious floating prison-ship, La Martiniere, will weigh anchor and set her course for the Isles of Living Death.

Her grim human cargo will comprise criminals from the jails of France—offenders against the law of that country who are destined to expiate their crimes on a penal settlement off the coast of French Guiana, which includes the dreaded Devil's Island.

Preparations are now being made for the transportation by train of the doomed wretches to the Isle de Re, a bleak, rain-swept little speck off La Rochelle, in the Bay of Biscay, from which the convict vessel sails.

All classes are among those forced to board the doom ship La Martiniere.

They range from ruffians of Apache type to those who, refined and of superior education, once moved in good circles socially; and from merest youths to men of middle age who have been flung headlong from Fortune's ladder.

Quite three-quarters of these convicts who will soon be saying farewell to their native land—many for ever—are under thirty years of age. Murderers are among them, and others who have figured in the most sensational French trials during the past 12 or 18 months.

The train in which they will make the first stage of their journey is unique. It is literally a set of travelling cells—two lines of little steel boxes opening from a narrow corridor which passes down the centre of the train.

There is one occupant for each box and he is chained hand and foot. The train is heavily guarded by armed men and elaborate precautions are taken to frustrate any attempts at escape or rescue.

This train makes many journeys to transport to the grim citadel at St. Martin de Re, which is used as a sort of concentration prison for those destined for penal banishment.

They arrive at the citadel in batches of twenties and thirties, and are sharply divided into two distinct classes—those going out for the first time and the far fewer number of habitual criminals who have already had one taste of French Guiana.

The latter are allowed certain privileges such as a weekly allowance of tobacco and the wearing of a soft sombrero-like hat.

But they are regarded as far too dangerous to be permitted to mix with the other criminals, not

altogether on account of the nature of their particular crimes, but because they might use their knowledge of the procedure attending transportation and conditions generally aboard La Martiniere in order to organize big-scale mutiny or to plan escape.

Therefore they are carefully segregated from their fellows both night and day.

While they are awaiting the fitting out of the convict ship, prisoners do not work. They are fed chiefly on soup and bread, and the meals are taken communally.

Each convict is supposed to have an hour's exercise a day in the narrow walled grounds of the citadel.

At such a time thoughts inevitably turn to chances of escape but any such contingency is well provided for by the authorities, and a battalion of well-armed Senegalese troops, who have orders to shoot to kill on the slightest sign of any individual or concerted outbreak, is ever on guard.

When the day of departure dawns the men are marched down to the quayside between a lane of Senegalese standing with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, each convict carrying a kitbag containing his meagre official and personal possessions.

It is during this grim march—the last the majority of the convicts will ever take on their native soil—that the most poignant act of the drama of departure is played out.

To catch a last glimpse of sons, husbands and sweethearts, women come to this little island from all over France, many of them travelling on foot and bringing infants with them. Now they stand behind the immobile black soldiers, scanning the passing faces for the one they love, and when they find it throwing kisses and tear-choked farewells.

Sometimes there is ribaldry—a mask to hide perhaps deeper despair, and to hearten the exiled one to whom it is directed.

La Martiniere is a vessel of some 5,000 tons, and once aboard her the convicts are herded together in a number of steel cages each measuring some 15 yards by 5, and designed to accommodate scores of men.

The gloom in these cages is intense, and once the ship reaches tropical waters the heat is all-nigh unbearable.

The men sleep in hammocks slung from the steel roof of their cage, each separated by 18 inches from its neighbors.

The cages are fitted with steel bars of extraordinary thickness and set so closely together that it is difficult for a prisoner to get much more than his wrist be-

tween them.

Between the cages run passages which are patrolled night and day by specially chosen and heavily armed guards.

One of the most terrible things about La Martiniere is the vessel's specially designed system of hot-water pipes. These pipes are everywhere, and are especially connected with the boilers of the ship.

On the slightest sign of insubordination among the convicts the officer in charge has only to turn a certain key and instantly the whole area of the particular cage or cages in which trouble is being given can be flooded with scalding water and steam.

The story of La Martiniere's terrible "wet guards" is well known throughout the prisons of France, and horrible tales are told of the occasions when it has been necessary for the officer on duty to turn on that stream of scalding death.

Mutinies aboard the ship are as may be expected, rare, but they have nevertheless occurred.

Three years ago one occurred while the ship was on the high seas, a warden in charge of one of the cages being seized by the throat through the bars by a frenzied convict while others tried ineffectually to reach his keys.

The instant the alarm was raised the key of death was turned, and the very first blast of scalding steam made the mutineers plead for quarter.

Discipline is strict aboard La Martiniere, and the punishment cells that have been fitted up for the reception of even minor offenders are terrible.

They are very tiny places, dark and stifling hot and the unfortunate occupant is unable to lie down at full length.

Any rest must be taken with the knees doubled up in a cramped position.

If the man who is being punished remains recalcitrant and sullen he is taken and tightly strapped to a high wooden bench fixed to one side of his cell.

This bench is so high that his feet cannot touch the ground, while it is so narrow that it provides no real seat. Then the man's legs are pulled through the bars underneath the ledge and securely fastened.

During the voyage the men are given special rations consisting of biscuits and coffee for breakfast; meat, vegetables and wine for the midday meal; and the same at night minus the wine.

It has been estimated that not more than 20 per cent of a shipment of convicts live to set foot again on their native soil.

Many die before their sentence is fully served, and others take up life on the mainland as "liberated convicts"—men neither free nor imprisoned, since return to France is denied them. Aptly is La Martiniere named the 'Doom Ship.'

Their Day About Over

The apologists for the old order had better wake themselves from their trance. They are presuming too much upon the alleged unending patience of the people. Their game is about over. If they have a desire to see inevitable changes with a minimum of dislocation of society, they had better move quickly.

While the American people have surprised the world by their passivity, they will surprise the world yet more by the thoroughness and swiftness they will show in working the transition from the chaos and inhumanity of today to a society of human brotherhood and co-operation.

—Llano Colonist.

INTERESTING SHORT STORY

The Rich Man, the Burglar And Their Experiences

(By Dr. J. O. King)

The rear rooms of my beautiful residence ablaze, no fire department available, the wind blowing with such velocity, that it will be just a matter of moments until all is lost.

My own life is endangered and I must decide immediately which to save, a burglar whom I have captured and locked in an upstairs bedroom, a very valuable and favorite dog with her new born puppies, or a celebrated painting by Velasques.

I have barely time to save one and escape with my life. I shall begin by eliminating the burglar who paid me a visit for the sole purpose of robbing me of my valuables and who I feel sure would not have hesitated in taking my life had he found it necessary to accomplish his purpose.

I also feel sure that he is responsible for the destruction of my home. Society will commend me for my stand as we shall well be rid of such despicable characters.

Now my problem is reduced to a choice between my dogs and my valuable painting. Such a painting, such a marvelous work of art, it has made my home a real center of culture and has given me prestige that I could have obtained in no other manner. What would be the verdict of society should I fail in its preservation.

But hark: The cry of my poor dogs in the basement, the fire is rapidly approaching their quarters. They sense the danger and are crying, crying piteously, a heart rending appeal for succor. My poor, poor dogs! what hours of joy have I spent on my rambles and hunting trips, with that queen of dogs Trixie. What a wonderful retriever and what a wonderful companion, from the best stock in the world as also are her puppies. The never failing friends of man.

Again that signal of alarm and distress from frantic mother. Why should I hesitate longer? Hang society. I care not what they say or think, I must save my dogs, my companions, my friends.

Horrors, the wind is fanning the flames into a seething furnace, and cinders are even falling in this room, on the floor are scorched bits of paper carried in by the wind. Singular, there are two scorched leaves from my mother's bible. The dear old soul how disappointed she seemed when she failed to kindle my faith in her precious old bible. I think I shall make amends by reading the words she has underscored.

Leaf number one reads: "And God created man in His own image." Great Caesar, he certainly did not create that infernal burglar

Well let me see if number two contains anything of a soul stirring nature. It reads, "And Cain said, am I my brother's keeper?"

Dear old saintly mother I am afraid my faith still remains shattered in the good old book that seemed such a comfort, solace and refuge to you. Surely that burglar is not my brother and I certainly do not propose to be his keeper, unless the fire fails.

It seems to be getting uncomfortable for him upthere, he seems rather restless and now I hear his voice.

"Well, from the looks of these flames I guess the folks were right who said I would wind up in a place where there was plenty of warm atmosphere. If that is so I reckon I know who is going to be master of ceremonies."

"Somebody said you should pray when you get in trouble, guess I hain't never been in trouble cause I don't seem to be in praying trim or maybe this hain't the right kind of trouble. But that fire is sure mosying my way so if I am going to do any praying guess I better get started. Trying to think what it was my mother told me to say when I was a little kid, reckon it goes something like this:

"Now I lay me down to sleep. Now I lay me down to sleep. Oh, hell, reckon that's all I can remember."

"Guess I better just talk plain like I was talking to somebody."

"Oh, Lord, the same one my mother used to know, guess I hain't been much good to folks down here and I guess I will soon be burned up, and go to hell where they allus told me I would go. I guess they was right and I guess I should go there because I don't seem to know how to git along with nice folks no how. Guess I didn't get the best break in life but I hain't blamin' nobody."

"The fire is startin' to sizzle me so that's all I kin say, Amen."

Lord of Hosts, the prayer of a common burglar facing death who still has faith in his mother's God and talks to him as man to man.

Can such be possible?

And God created man in his own image, created he them, male and female.

And Cain said, "am I my brother's keeper."

Lord forgive my blindness, my problem is solved.

TAX FREE TOWNS

There are eighty-four (84) cities, towns and villages in the United States that have been able to free themselves from the burden of local city taxation by reason of the surplus earnings of their municipally owned projects of one kind or another.

Some of these cities own municipal power and light plants; some own waterworks or gas plants; some own all three utilities. In some cases the cities own only distributing systems, buy their electric current or gas wholesale of some private company and distribute it over their own municipality owned distribution system, selling at retail at a profit. In any case they are earning a sufficient return over and above the total cost so that they have enough surplus to cover the entire cost of the local city government.

THE CASE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

PART TWO

Human Nature

There are some people who think they know a great deal about human nature, and they think that it is human nature to produce only for private profit, and that any objective would be contrary to it. A view of that sort is obviously the best possible example of human ignorance. There is such a thing as human nature, of course. The principle of that nature is one held in common with all life, and that is to obtain the fullest expression of life with the least possible effort, and another phase of human nature is adaptability in order to achieve the fullest life with the least effort. It is upon these elements or principles of human nature that we rely both for the initiation and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Since it is human nature to desire the fullest possible life for the least possible effort, is it probable that 90 per cent of human beings will deny themselves the use of the wealth which they have worked to produce? It is true that not infrequently human nature is stupid, and that is the only reason why the first principle of human nature has not asserted itself sooner. Put the question in another way to our self-appointed professors of human nature. Is it human nature for the masses of the people to exist in varying degrees of want, in the very midst of the abundance which they have helped to create? Is it human nature for people to starve in the interests of a profit motive which has deprived them of the means of life? Let those who prattle about human nature think these questions over and then, if they are profiteers and are wise, they will beware of human nature.

The second principle,—that of adaptability—comes to the assistance of the first. That is, when human nature asserts itself to secure the fullest possible life with the least possible effort, the machine will be made to do the work of production, and since by that means enough will be produced for all, it will be easier to let everyone have what he needs than to prevent his having it. So the Co-operative Commonwealth will be formed just because that is what human nature must do in the circumstances. Once formed, the principle of adaptability will do the rest. In one generation the masses' thoughts about profit will be as negligible as the amount of profit they obtained during the period when they did think about it.

In answering the "human nature" argument in his address to America, Mr. Bernard Shaw uses putty as an illustration of the nature of human nature. Putty is soft and pliable, and may be moulded into any shape desired. When it has been formed, it is left to set and harden. The young people of the coming generations will be moulded to the standards, ideals, and technique of the Co-operative Commonwealth just as perfectly as a modern pauper has been moulded and hardened to the belief that society cannot go on without the profit system by means of which he became a pauper. Such is human nature.

Human Interests the Objective
Since the chief aim of the Co-operative Commonwealth will be

to make all agencies and institutions conform to human needs, with a view to attaining the highest possible happiness for all, human nature is bound to be on the side of the Commonwealth as against Capitalism. An economic system which is run for private profit is not influenced by the human elements. Capitalism began by making its profits from the slavery of weak women and little children, while strong men wept in idleness. The great industries which have made millionaires have starved the bodies, impoverished the minds and broken the hearts of those whose energies were required in the profit-making scheme. A profit system operates for profit, not for humanity. In order that it might achieve its end humanity has been butchered wholesale in its bloody wars, cramped, starved and distorted in its factories, rotted in its slums and in its prisons.

With a changed objective—that of human interests first—society will be transformed through the Co-operative Commonwealth. The question then to be asked of every institution, whether governmental, educational, religious, social or industrial, will be—does it make people healthier, wiser, nobler or happier? Under this system it will soon be learned that it is better to buy bread for the children than to pay rent to a landlord who has too much already; better to buy a car and enjoy living than to save a thousand dollars with which to buy a coffin, better to send a youth to a university than to gamble the amount which would be necessary to do this, on the stock market; better to use medical science to keep people from getting sick, than try to cure them after they have become ill; better to have the schools, colleges, and hospitals enlarged to afford the necessary accommodation because we have the material and labor and skill necessary, than to allow that material and labor and skill go to waste, and people to lack the accommodation because we haven't got the money. Yes, a "humanity first" motive in our economic system will transform both the institutions and the lives of the people.

The First Step

If a wagon is stuck in the mud, the first thing to do is to obtain more power in order to haul it out. When an economic system gets stuck, it requires power also to move it. The first step in the direction of the Co-operative Commonwealth is to develop sufficient political power to enable us to begin laying the foundations of a new social order.

Just as there is sufficient power going to waste in our rivers which, if used, would drive the machinery of many factories, so have we sufficient social power going to waste in the rivers of unthinking custom and habit, to alter the whole course of civilization. Steam power was utilized by confining it in a cylinder. Unconfined, it dissipated itself in all directions but directed into one channel, controlled and used when required, steam power became a practicable source of energy.

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cut power we can do nothing. The power of the individual, no matter how it is used, is ineffective. The social power, or the power generated by the association of many individuals, can do things. We must make practicable the use of our social power.

How is that to be done? Just as an instrument was required to make the use of steam-power possible so must we have an instrument through which to exercise our social power. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is an attempt to build such an instrument. In it we hope to confine into one great cylinder of social purpose the activities of the various individual groups which, when exercised separately, are powerless to obtain results.

The Federation will be composed of the groups from coast to coast which already exist or which subsequently may be organized having a common purpose. The next election will be the first test of the capacity of the C. C. F. to develop voting power. Then, for the first time, Labor parties, Farmer organizations, and Socialists and other groups across the Dominion, will try to co-operate in voting for the achievement of a common purpose.

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Again wishing you every success
I am,

Yours truly,
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WE NEED

A correspondent in the Weldon district to send us local items of interest. Who will?

WE NEED

A correspondent in the Melfort district to send us local items of interest. We will be glad to hear from someone who is interested in the Farmer-Labor movement.

WEEKLY NEWS ITEMS

From England comes the "hot News" that Prime Minister R. B. Bennett laughed when told of a rumor that he had "dropped dead." Looking very fit and much younger than his 63 years, the Canadian prime minister and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian high commissioner in London, each reminded the Canadian Press of Mark Twain's famous saying—"The report is greatly exaggerated."

They were informed the rumor, apparently originating in Montreal, had circulated widely in Canada. Mr. Ferguson was first to dispose of it and when Mr. Bennett was seen he was told the rumor was that he was ill.

"Oh, good heavens, it's worse than that," said Mr. Bennett. "The story as I have it is that I'm dead." When he was told Montreal was believed to have been the source the prime minister added, "well, it is a strange life. Perhaps the wish may have been father to the thought."

Mr. Bennett expects to return to London about Aug. 21, arriving back in Canada at the end of the month after three months' absence.

The usually conservative Tokyo newspaper Asahi gave a prominent place Friday to "reliable reports" of a secret Chinese-American aviation treaty which it said, was recently negotiated in Washington by Dr. S. Alfred See, Chinese minister to Washington and the United States navy department.

If the pact is made effective Asahi said, "it will gravely menace Japan's national defenses."

The treaty, the newspaper reported, would give a combination of the United States government and American aircraft manufacturers a monopolistic and far-reaching supervision over a Chinese aviation program.

This alleged program would include a schedule whereby Americans would supply China with 835 fighting planes of all types by the end of 1936.

After a nine-day visit to Russia, by air, and motor car, Robert J. Cromie, publisher of the Vancouver Sun is back. He declared that reports derogatory to the Soviet experiment were grossly exaggerated.

Mr. Cromie arrived in Canada from England on the Empress of Britain and passed through Montreal en route to New York. He

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will fly from that city to Vancouver and expected to be home Sunday night. Much of his two months journey through Europe was by air.

"I went to Russia to satisfy myself in respect to the conflicting reports—I had read of conditions there," Mr. Cromie said, "and I found a happy, contented people living a natural life." The Vancouver publisher, while not urging that his own country should follow the example of Russia, expressed the belief that the Soviet experiment was meeting with a large measure of success.

U. F. C. Makes Constructive Suggestion
(Concluded from page 3)

ness or physical inability, and the substitution of public works in the towns and cities, and road work in rural districts which would enable workers and farmers to save their equity in their homes and farms.

This statement further suggests the exchange of food products and canning arrangements with British Columbia and possibly Ontario, half the freight to be paid by the federal government quarter by the province, the balance to be absorbed by the railway companies. It also suggests an alternative policy for the feeding of livestock. The statement urges the provincial government to demand credit at cost from the federal government to finance the undertaking or alternatively, the issue of scrip, or financing by means of income or inheritance taxes. The statement concludes with a declaration that we have everything necessary

FEDERAL ELECTION

THIS FALL?

An Interesting Rumor

There is an interesting rumor going the rounds which we give for whatever it is worth. It is that a federal election is likely in the fall, with a working arrangement between the two old parties by which their forces will be combined wherever there is a C. C. F. candidate, as they are determined this new movement must be defeated at all costs. It is evident they are downright scared. Of course, they are positively certain the C. C. F. cannot win, but then IT MAY; and they'll do anything under the sun to squelch it.

What Then?

But supposing they do combine for the election, what then? They will have the C. C. F. members to face in the House and if the C. C. F. has the balance of power, they will be forced into union as a government, and re-action will be enthroned for another four or five years. This too must be prevented at all costs. Intensive organization of C. C. F. forces must immediately be undertaken. Whether the rumor is authentic or otherwise, WE MUST NOT BE CAUGHT NAPPING.

to sustain life in comfort, and that it is the business of the government to remedy the situation by some such scheme as that outlined or at once resign office. Present methods, it declares, have utterly failed, and must be discarded.

An Appeal

Lewis St George Stubbs, formerly Judge of the Surrogate Court and of the County Court of the Eastern Judicial District of the Province of Manitoba, lost his place on the Bench while battling for the rights of the people. A braver, a more incorruptible Judge, Manitoba never knew. Humane, moved by a dominating sense of right, he tempered with mercy evenhanded justice for rich and poor alike. But regardless of his worth, and for no real wrong committed, for a mere expression of personal opinions, legalism and tradition drove him from the field in which he loyally served his fellow beings.

But however abused, this strong man was not to be crushed. Knowing him we are assured that in his new sphere, as the advocate of a better day for the Canadian people, he will use his acknowledged abilities in the promotion of social justice. Canada will be benefited when he becomes one of her law makers in the House of Commons.

But Mr. Stubbs is a poor man and funds for his incidental expenses are urgently required.

This, then, is an appeal to his many friends to provide the means whereby his object may be attained. It is an old saying and a true one that "a friend in need is a friend indeed." Mr. Stubbs is in need—in need of friends who

will give to a fund in order that he may be able to meet his present heavy expenses.

This appeal is made in no partisan spirit. It is made in the interest of a testimonial to the worth of Lewis St. George Stubbs the man. We ask men and women of all shades of political and social opinion to show their appreciation of a true-hearted friend of the people by helping to raise this necessary fund which will be offered to him as a personal tribute. We are calling it the Stubbs' Tribute Fund.

No amount will be too small to send. Any amount will be gratefully received. Send all contributions to the Treasurer, 307 Kennedy Building, Winnipeg, Man. We thank you.

THE STUBBS TRIBUTE COMMITTEE.

Major F. E. Womersley, pres.
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Mr. Marshall J. Gauvin
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Dr. C. H. Burger
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307 Kennedy Building
Winnipeg, Man.

Soul and Body

If man's soul would be free to grow and develop as it should his physical body should be safely removed from hunger and want. All of us are under a sort of forced march for the necessities of life and we should be securely protected in the struggle, in fact, so much so that there never should be any danger of lapsing into the dire poverty seen all about us. Every man, woman and child should know of a certainty that he or she will always be guaranteed the opportunity and the right to procure the necessities of life. It is only on such a condition that

we may grow and develop to the limit of our capacities. Until we are secured in this opportunity and in this right we shall be unable to draw to ourselves a fair share of life's truth and beauty and goodness. Until we absolutely know that our bread is sure we shall be forced to neglect many of the foods for the soul. When the natural and proper economic system is adopted and basic necessities are certain for everyone then all the finer and better things of life may be taken advantage of and the soul may flower into its higher good.

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RUBBER STAMPS—Order your rubber stamps from The Farmer & Labor News. One line. 3 inch 60c; 2 lines \$1; 3 lines \$1.40. If another size wanted write us for prices.

PRINTING—All kinds of printing done at reasonable prices. Let us give you an estimate. The Farmer & Labor News, 31 8th Street, E. Prince Albert, Sask.

Help Wanted

WANTED—Men and women, interested in the Farmer & Labor News in towns in Northern Saskatchewan. Same representative also will have to canvass for advertising. Liberal commission.

TOMTENE'S BARBER SHOP AND POOL ROOM

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When In Town

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Birch Hills — Sask.

In And About Prince Albert

Mrs. Louise Lucas, past president of the women's section of the U. F. C., passed through Prince Albert on Monday, on her way to the Melfort constituency, where she will conduct a series of meetings in the interest of the candidate, Mr. Phelps.

Mr. W. S. Harrison, of Saskatoon, is a business visitor in the city this week. Mr. Harrison, who has been provincial secretary of Independent Labor, was very pleased to learn of the progress being made by the Prince Albert branch.

Mr. J. R. Ross of McDowall, was a visitor in town on Tuesday. Mr. Ross reports interest growing in his community.

Watch the Farmer Labor bulletin board on Central Avenue and 14th

St. for announcement re. Farmer-Labor dance, usually held in Memorial hall. w

Mr. Fiddler, of St. Catharines, expresses congratulations for the first effort of the Farmer-Labor News and asks that copies be sent to him for distribution, following which he expects to forward subscriptions.

From Spruce Home, Mr. Larson reports the people are interested in the new paper, and proved it by taking a subscription for himself. Other subscriptions are coming in daily from all parts of the province.

Moose Jaw's representative writes a willingness to further the progress of the policy of "Humanity First" by circulating the Farmer & Labor News.

Einstein Appeals For Peace

(From the "War Resister")

All the nations of the world are talking about disarmament. You must lead them to do more than talk. The people must take this matter out of the hands of statesmen and diplomats. They must grip it in their own hands.

Those who think that the danger of war is past are living in a fool's paradise. We have to face today a militarism far more powerful and destructive than the militarism which brought the disaster of the Great War.

You must call upon the workers of all countries unitedly to refuse to become the tool of death-dealing interests. There are young men in twelve countries who are resisting conscription by refusal to do military service. They are the pioneers of a warless world. Every sincere friend of peace must support them and help to arouse the moral conviction of the world against conscription.

I appeal especially to the intellectuals of the world. I appeal to my fellow-scientists to refuse to cooperate in research for war purposes. I appeal to the preachers to seek truth and renounce national prejudices. I appeal to the men of letters to declare themselves unequivocally.

I ask every newspaper which prides itself on supporting peace to encourage the peoples to refuse war service. I ask editors to chal-

lenge men of eminence and of influence by asking them bluntly, "where do you stand? Must you wait for everyone else to disarm before you put down your weapons and hold out the hand of friendship?"

This is no time for temporizing. You are either for war or against war. If you are for war, you must encourage science, finance, industry, religion and labor to exert their power to make your national armaments as efficient and deadly as they can be made. If you are against war, you must encourage them to resist it to the uttermost. I ask everyone who reads these words to make this great and definite decision.

Let this generation take the greatest step forward ever made in the life of man. Let it contribute to those who follow, the inestimable sight of a world in which the barbarity of war has been forever renounced. We can do it if we will. It requires only that all who hate war shall have the courage to say that they will not have war.

I appeal to all men and women, whether they be eminent or humble, to declare that they will refuse to give any further assistance to war or to the preparation for war. I ask them to tell the governments this in writing, and to register the decision by informing me that they have done so, at War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

FROM A SPEECH BY

LLOYD GEORGE

"The economic system of the world today is crumbling towards a crash at an accelerating speed. The calmest witnesses in every country are using the language of alarm in the testimony they give of what they see. There is not much time to lose. The failure of the economic system as at present organized is visible to every eye. Capital is in supreme command of the ship, and it seems quite unable to save itself or the vessel it steers. Its navigation chart will have to be reconsidered, otherwise civilization may well be wrecked."

WHEN YOU

Have read this issue and are interested enough, send us a line what you think of the paper. Tell us frankly if any improvement can be made either in the editing or in the setting up.

OUR READERS

Will do us a favor in mentioning to our advertisers that they saw their ad in the Farmer-Labor News.

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Roosevelt's New Deal

(Concluded from page 1)

charity grow smaller and smaller, our pleading children grow thinner. Our aged fathers and mothers grow weaker. More and more of our numbers are sending their souls unbidden to their Maker!

Yes, Mr. President the under humans are floundering in a sea of stark despair. We are starving, not only for the common necessities, but for all the finer and better things of life. We invite you to come down and live with us and get our stories at first hand. Bring along your advisors, your financiers, your soothsayers, your men of the cloth, so that you may see with your own eyes these conditions of human wretchedness, this picture of naked despair. Deny and starve yourselves until you can feel the whole weight and crush of the burdens we are bearing. Our condition cries out to you and to heaven, and we most earnestly pray that you will do something immediately before we perish. We believe in America as we believe in God, but do not leave us to perish lest we pull down the edifice with us.

True, Mr President there is a stirring and upward trend in the higher business circles and among the overpaid politicians who have profited by the new deal. But it will never be a new deal to us until it reaches right down into the very heart of these human jungles where we are almost back to the primitive and fighting with backs to the wall. We are trying to fight with ideas, with truth, with persuasion and with reason, but if the process continues of grinding us down, of starving us, of keeping us always outside the gates of the temple, beware lest there suddenly develops a ghastly nation-wide struggle that will be carried on with the teeth and claws of savagery.

Come down, Mr. President to us, the under humans in the economic jungles who are weary and heavy-laden, jobless and starving and discouraged and do your utmost to make our yokes easy and our burdens light. Make for us jobs and DECENT wages and send us once again the light of a more abundant life that it may sing through our despairing souls! Then shall we bless you and write your name into an immortality that has never before been dreamed of!

LOCAL ITEMS FROM BIRCH HILLS

N B. Dahl and family returned from Watrous after two weeks happy days. He reported a fine trip and a lovely place to go.

Mr. K. Gjesdal and daughter, Margaret, were visiting at Shellbrook last week.

Mrs. Anne Sjoblom is visiting her folks on the farm this week.

Melvin Berlie is staying at Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Hagen's on the farm near Hagen.

IRON HEEL OF RUTHLESSNESS

(From Beatty)

On July 5th, Beatty had the honour of witnessing the workings of Bennett's Iron Heel.

A member of the famous Redcoats had apparently received orders from one of the officials of our nearby town, Melfort, to clean out the passengers of the C. N. R.'s de luxe coaches—the box cars—and send them on their way. Where they were to go, apparently did not concern the master minds of that town. In the midst of carrying out his duty of "getting his man," the train started to leave the town of Melfort, and our guardian of law and order became an unwilling fellow passenger of the human flotsam. Immediately the freight stopped at Beatty there was heard the shot of a revolver and a few seconds later the back streets of the town were teeming with human derelicts—bums, I believe the aristocracy calls them, but the so-called bums hopped the train as soon as the redcoats back was turned and went on their way west, no doubt to meet similar treatment along the line. The floating population is tossed about hither and thither on the sea of depression like lost ships in a raging storm, forever looking for that elusive port—a job. What a pitiful sight! Even one of the aristocrats and supporters of Bennett's regime complained bitterly of such action as he believes that this dire treatment meted out to the "bums" might cause them to vote against the present government and for the Farmer-Labor party in the next election, but we consoled him with the fact that maybe Bennett will devise a scheme whereby he may be able to disfranchise these unfortunate creatures who have the audacity to travel on the government railway free of charge.